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ABSTRACT

An annotated bibliography, designed for use with Vancouver Community College's Native Adult Basic Education program, lists resources relevant to all instructors of Native Indian adult students and to others developing course outlines and classroom material. Most items were published between 1972 and 1981; one dates from 1911. Each listing has a level of use, linked to school grade levels, based on readability, oral vocabulary, student experiences, and maturity of thought. The first major section, entitled "English," is divided into subsections on novels (37 entries), poetry (7), drama (7), short stories and legends (11), and non-fiction (4). The second section, on social studies, lists 40 books and 11 pamphlets, manuscripts and related documents. A section on science describes 11 books. The fourth section, covering art, has 10 entries. A section on multi-media resources gives producer and distributor for each entry, which include 58 films (most made between 1972 and 1978) and 17 video/audio tapes, records and film strips. The sixth section describes 9 newspapers and periodicals. A seventh section lists 22 professional references and 12 reference materials for special groups, the latter not annotated. A final section is an index of publishers and distributors of the material in the bibliography. (MH)

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NATIVE ADULT BASIC EDUCATION

AN INSTRUCTOR'S ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

compiled by

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F O R E W O R D

In 1982 the Urban Native Indian Education Society approached the Ministry of Education to fund their successful Native Adult Basic Education Program. The Ministry in its turn referred the Society to Vancouver Community College as the local post-secondary institution which had a mandate to mount such programs. Vancouver Community College, through its King Edward Campus, agreed to run, and is currently running the Native Adult Basic Education program with Howard Green, one of the compilers of this bibliography, as one of the instructors.

One of the conditions of mounting the program was that a committee be formed with the responsibility of preparing a Native Adult Basic Education Programmer's Manual.

The committee was comprised of:

Philomena Alphonse (Cowichan Band)
Susan Anderson (Department of Indian Affairs, Alternate)
Marty Aspinall (Urban Native Education Society)
E. Colin Casey (Vancouver Community College, King Edward Campus)
Frank Cassidy (Ministry of Education)
Heather Commodore (Fraser Valley College)
Robert Cunningham (Chairman; Vancouver Community College, King Edward Campus)
Howard Green (Urban Native Education Society)
Peter Littleboy (Vancouver Community College, King Edward Campus)
Gaile Noble (College of New Caledonia)
Dennis Okada (Malaspina College)
M.J. Patterson (Department of Indian Affairs, Alternate)
Don Sawyer (Okanagan College)
Ian Stanley (Northwest Community College)
John Wilson (Cowichan Band, Alternate)

It was unanimously agreed that there be included within the Manual a bibliography of materials which would be of use in Native Adult Basic Education classes.

At the time that the Manual reached its second draft, the Continuing Education Division of the Ministry of Education suggested that the annotated bibliography be released as a separate document which could be put to immediate use.

Robert Cunningham
1983 March 25

INTRODUCTION

The following bibliography contains a listing of resources relevant to instructors of Native adult students. The materials compiled are selected from various existing bibliographies, or, in some cases, are previously unlisted works which the authors of this bibliography have used successfully in their experiences as teachers in Native adult education classrooms.

Originally, the length of this bibliography was to be approximately 35 pages; however, the authors found that so much material of critical importance exists, that it had to be enlarged. This bibliography will be updated in order to reflect those additions and any new works which should be used in classrooms involving Native students.

The index on pages 76 to 81 lists the publishers and distributors of the works included in the bibliography. Most books, films, pamphlets, etc. are available from the publisher or producer. Books go out of print suddenly (and often for no particular reason). If a book is no longer available, put pressure on the publisher to reprint it, or obtain one copy of it and ask permission of the publisher to copy it. Often, if the book is out of print, the publisher will give permission for excerpts to be copied especially for classroom use.

Use of Bibliography

This bibliography can be used to assist the programmer and/or advisory committee with resources for developing course outlines and classroom material.

Whoever is responsible for the program development should find the bibliography a useful tool in planning the specific course outlines for the program. These outlines or curriculum guides can be created with the knowledge that suitable classroom materials are available and can be located, and that they can be of significant or total Native Indian content. The wide variety of resources in all core subject areas shows that it is possible to conduct a NABE program with a large number of quality instructional aides.

Levels

Each listing has a level indicated for its use. This gives the user an idea of its degree of difficulty. In a number of examples, more than one level is indicated. This means that students of varying skills can use this resource with success.

The criteria the authors used in determining the levels were:

readability; oral vocabulary; student experiences; and, maturity of thought.

Levels based on these criteria are arbitrary and instructors will have to determine the suitability of some materials by personal knowledge of their students and the particular listing.

In attempting to correspond the levels to grade equivalents, the authors have encountered similar difficulties. Not many people know what the differences between grades 10 and 11 or 6 and 7 really are, and flexibility in using the listings in this bibliography must be the rule. Given all the problems with grade equivalents, the authors have linked the levels to the following grades:

LEVEL I - Below Grade 5	LEVEL II - 5-8
LEVEL III - 9-10	LEVEL IV - 11-12

These levels to grade equivalencies and the criteria used to determine the levels will, hopefully, provide instructors of Native Adult Basic Education and users of this bibliography a better idea of the suitability of the listings for their intended students or audience.

* * *

I. ENGLISH

NOVELS

Bonham, Frank. Chief. New York: Dell, 1972 (Levels I-II, Lower III).

An adolescent novel, set in California, it centres around an Indian boy's humorous and engaging attempt to settle a land claim for his band. Well accepted by students because of its realistic dialogue, easy readability, involving plot and brisk pace.

Borland, Frank. When the Legends Die. New York: Bantam, 1963 (Levels II-III).

A contemporary classic that deserves its fame. This is the extraordinarily moving story of a young Ute boy who grows up in the ways of his traditional culture, only to be shattered when he is ripped from his way of life and thrust into an alien environment. The book chronicles his circular path from serenity and centredness through bitterness and hatred to the gripping re-discovery of himself. Though it slows in parts, especially during the rodeo section, most readers above a grade six or seven level have found this book very meaningful and enjoyable.

Buchan, Bryan. Copper Sunrise. Toronto: Scholalstic, 1972 (Levels I-II).

A fine, easily read, book about the decimation of the Beothuk of Newfoundland. Told from the perspective of a young white boy who befriends a Beothuk family while his community is determined

to wipe the natives out, it is an often moving story that poignantly points up the intolerance, misunderstanding, terror and horror of this genocidal chapter in Canadian history. Though written for young readers, this book works well with adult readers with lower reading levels (grade 4 and up).

Cameron, Ann. Daughters of Copper Woman. Vancouver: Press Gang, 1981 (Levels III-IV).

A collection of powerful, closely related stories about the strength and spirituality of Nootka Indian women from early to contemporary times. The book chronicles the function of the traditional women's societies as warriors, transmitters of knowledge and culture and, later, their role in preserving Nootka society in the face of the white onslaught. A highly recommended book that shatters many myths about Indian women.

Clutesi, George. Potlatch. Sidney, B.C.: Gray's, 1969 (Levels I-II).

The still effective narrative account of the Nootka potlatch that provides an accurate, interesting and detailed view of this critical ceremony and its social and cultural significance.

Craven, Margaret. I Hear the Owl Call my Name. Toronto: Clark, Irwin, 1967 (Levels Upper 1-III).

The popular tale of a terminally ill Anglican minister's retreat to live with the Kwakiutl's on the central B.C. coast. A sensitive, moving look at native culture from a non-native perspective.

Haig-Brown, Roderick. The Whale People. Don Mills, Ont.: Learning Concepts, 1971 (Levels I-III).

Again written for younger readers, this book still works well with older students because it presents a facinating account of Nootka whaling techniques and the associated cultural and social institutions.

Harris, Christie. Raven's Cry. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1973 (Levels I-III)

Often considered a "children's classic", this book contains more insight into the realities of European impact on the native culture and people of B.C. than most books written at far more sophisticated levels. Written solely from the Indian perspective, it offers a well-researched glimpse of the early white-Haida interface, showing both the initial strength of the indigenous people and how they were finally shattered by the combination of disease, missionairies, colonialism and exploitation.

Hubert, Cam. Dream Speaker. New York: Avon, 1978 (Levels II-lower IV).

This powerful story is about a white boy, an outcast from his own society, who is befriended by an old Indian and his deaf-mute son. The boy is made whole again through the understanding and love of the old man; but it all ends tragically because of the stupidity and rigidity of the dominant society. Short and easily read, it could be read in conjunction with viewing the CBC dramatized version starring George Clutesi.

Kelley, Peter. Run, Indian, Run. Don Mills: PaperJacks, 1972 (Levels II-III).

Recommended with some reservations, this is the popular story of Simon Bum-an-noot's 13 year ordeal as a fugitive from the law in the Hazelton area. The story of his courage and resourcefulness is fun to read, but the book is not particularly well written, occasionally borders on being paternalistic, and is scattered with moralizings from a white perspective ("Two wrongs don't make a right, Simon . . . on your part you were also wrong when you ran away and refused to stand before a judge"). Still, it's well received and should provide an opportunity for interesting discussion and some probing questions.

Kesey, Ken. One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest. New York: Signet, 1962 (Levels III-IV).

Although not exclusively about Indians, this book is invaluable for two reasons. First, it provides one of the most fascinating profiles of a contemporary Indian in modern fiction (Chief Bromden), and secondly it provides a social perspective and critique that is highly relevant to most native students.

Mowat, Farley. People of the Deer. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1973 (Level IV)

Although written about the inland Inuit, this book chronicles in a more contemporary setting the systematic destruction of a way of life that had developed over thousands of years. Describing the pre-contact culture, both material and non-material, in fascinating detail, Mowat

then shows the grim factors that slowly and inexorably conspire to rend irrevocably the social fabric. A great book for beginning an examination of cultural differences and relativity.

McNichols, Davy. Wind From an Enemy Sky. New York: Harper & Row, 1978 (Levels III-IV).

A poignant account of a band of American plains Indians, around the turn of the century, who struggle against the encroachment of an alien economic and social system. Written by an Indian author, the book dramatically and effectively points up the profound cultural differences that existed between traditional natives and Europeans and the wrenching outcomes of the resulting clash.

Sharp, Edith Lambert. Nkwala. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1974 (Levels I-II).

A meticulously researched story about a Spokan boy's spirit quest. Along the way it very effectively provides detailed insight into the culture of the Interior Salish. Though Nkwala is Spokan, the story is set in southern Okanagan and the cultural aspects are fairly generalizable to other Interior Salishan cultures. Though written for a younger audience, this book has been used effectively with adult students.

Silko, Leslie Marmon. Ceremony. New York: Signet, 1977 (Level IV).

Set in New Mexico, this extraordinary work written by a Pueblo woman, manages to capture the

mystery, pain, conflict, despair, hope and power of contemporary native people in one big, astonishing book. Written in a style designed to evoke a feel of native language and metaphysics (i.e. it is written without chapters), it is guaranteed to reward the reader with new insights into himself, native and white cul-ture, spirituality, current social issues and the nature of reality. Highly recommended for more advanced readers.

Wiebe, Rudy. The Temptations of Big Bear. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1973 (Level IV).

A demanding but thoroughly rewarding chronicle of the destruction of the Plains Indian way of life as it occurred around the extraordinary Cree chief Big Bear. In its sweep, the book paints a vivid picture of Plains culture, the forces that began to impact upon it, the second Riel Rebellion, and the establishment of reserves and treaties, the final tools for "pacifying" the peoples of the plains. Recommended for more advanced readers.

Supplementary

Benchley, Nathanial. Only Earth & Sky Last Forever. New York: Scholastic, 1972 (Levels II-III).

A historical novel about the Sioux & Cheyenne in the 19th century, culminating in the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

Bodsworth, Fred. Sparrows Fall. New York: Signet, 1967 (Levels II-III)

The ordeal of a young, contemporary Indian man who tries to rediscover his traditional roots.

Brown, Dee. Creek Mary's Blood. New York: Pocket Books, 1980 (Level IV).

A difficult but excellent saga of the banishment of the "Five Civilized Tribes" from the south-eastern U.S. to Oklahoma.

Castameda, Carlos. The Teachings of Don Juan (plus five successive titles). New York: Pocket, 1974 (Levels III-IV).

A probably fabricated, but still fascinating, account of Yaqui Indian myth and magic.

Faulknor, Cliff. White Calf. Toronto: Scholastic TAB, 1981 (Levels I-II).

The simple but moving story of a Blackfoot Indian boy and a white buffalo calf. Set around 1850.

Gibson, J.F. A Small & Charming World. Toronto: Totem Books, 1973 (Levels III-IV).

Popular story of contemporary life among B.C. coastal people.

Lafarge, Oliver. Laughing Boy. New York: Signet, 1942 (Level IV).

The classic but somewhat dated Indian love story.

Momaday, Scott. House Made of Dawn. New York: Perennial Library, 1968 (Level IV).

One of the first novels to examine contemporary native life with honesty and sensitivity.

Rockwood, Joyce. To Spoil the Sun. New York: Dell, 1979 (Levels Upper I-III).

Along with her first book, Long Man's Sons, this

adolescent novel offers interesting glimpses into pre-contact Cherokee society.

Walters, Frank. The Man Who Killed the Deer. New York: Pocket, 1970 (Levels III-IV).

Set in New Mexico, this is the story of a Pueblo man in conflict with himself and his society.

Wiebe, Rudy. Scorched Wood People. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1977 (Level IV).

Perhaps the best account of Riel Rebellion, it makes Riel and Dumont come alive.

POETRY

Allen, T.D., ed. Arrow's Four. New York: Pocket, 1977 (Levels II-IV).

Excellent anthology of southwest U.S. Indian poetry written entirely by native high school students.

Bowering & Day, eds. Many Voices: An Anthology of Contemporary Indian Poetry. Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, 1977 (Levels II-IV).

Good, all-Canadian anthology. Many contributors are from B.C.

Fry, J.D. Old Wives' Lake. Saskatoon: Thistledown Press, 1978 (Levels I-III).

Very well done narrative poem about Cree-Blackfoot conflict.

Gutteridge, Don. Louis Riel: A Poem for Voices. Toronto: Van Nostrand, 1972 (Levels II-IV).

Excellent "found poem" using Riel's own words organized in verse.

Niatun, Duane, ed. Carriers of the Dream Wheel. New York: Harper & Row, 1981 (Levels II-IV).

Perhaps the best anthology of contemporary native American poetry it is writing of extraordinary skill and strength.

Rosen, Ken, ed. Voices of the Rainbow. New York: Seaver Books, 1981 (Levels II-IV).

Another excellent anthology of contemporary native American poetry containing work by Leslie Marmon Silko, Gerald Vizenon and Carter Revavel and others representing twenty tribal groups.

Rothenberg, Jerome, ed. Shaking the Pumpkin: Traditional Poetry of the Indian. New York: Anchor, 1971 (Level IV).

This is (apparently) the real stuff. Interesting but not very accessible. Truly reflects another reality.

DRAMA

Coulter, John. The Trial of Louis Riel. Ottawa: Oberon, 1968 (Levels II-IV).

This is the classic dramatic account of the prosecution of Louis Riel taken from actual transcripts of the trial.

Kopit, Arthur. Indians. New York: Hill & Wang, 1969 (Level IV).

Powerful, contemporary play about American Indian realities.

Peterson, Leonard. Almighty Voice. Agincourt, Ont.: Book Society of Canada, 1974 (Levels II-IV).

Portrayal of the incident that occurred in Saskatchewan near the turn of the century when a young Indian, forced to violence, evades then holds off the entire RCMP.

Pollack, Sharon. Walsh. Vancouver: Talonbooks, 1974 (Levels II-IV).

The story of the fascinating, startling struggle between Sitting Bull, after he'd fled to Canada, and Commander Walsh of the RCMP.

Ryga, George. Ecstacy of Rita Joe. Don Mills, Ont.: New Press, 1971 (Levels III-IV).

Ryga's powerful play about a young B.C. Indian woman caught in the web of societal forces beyond her control or understanding is as distressingly relevant today as it was when it was first produced. Set in Vancouver.

Watts, Reg. In Cold Blood. Vancouver: Watts Associates, 1974 (Levels I-II).

This play, written for younger people, deals with a young Indian man's spiritual experiences. It would particularly be appropriate for students with less advanced reading skills.

Woodcock, George. Six Dry Cakes for the Haunted. Vancouver: Talonbooks, 1977 (Levels III-IV).

This is Woodcock's play about the defeat of the Metis people.

SHORT STORIES & LEGENDS

Bennister, Margaret. Thirty Indian Legends of Canada. Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, 1973 (Levels I-IV).

Good collection of legends representing native cultures from across Canada.

Bouchard & Kennedy, eds. Shuswap Stories. Vancouver: Commcept, 1979 (Levels II-IV).

A collection of very authentic stories much as they were related by the Shuswap elders. Though Shuswap, many are similar to other Interior Salish stories. Contains good illustrations of contributors and area of the Shuswap.

Burland, Cottie. North American Indian Mythology. Toronto: Hamlyn, 1968. (Levels II-III).

Provides a general reference on art and legends of native groups from throughout North America.

Cardinal, Douglas. Of the Spirit. Edmonton: NeWest, 1977 (Level IV).

Interesting collection of short stories by this famous Cree architect which embodies his special spiritual perspectives.

Clark, E.E. Indian Legends of Canada. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1960 (Levels I-IV).

The standard collection of Canadian Indian legends.

Curtesi, George. Son of Raven, Son of Deer. Sidney, B.C.: Gray's, 1967 (Levels Upper I-III).

Great collection of West Coast tales with an introduction to the role of oral "literature" in native cultures.

Gooderham, Kent. I Am An Indian. Toronto: J.M. Dent & Sons, 1969 (Levels II-lower III).

A fair collection of legends, stories and contemporary writings from across Canada. Public school text.

Jenness, Diamond. The Corn Goddess & Other Tales. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1973 (Levels I-II).

Widely available collection of legends and stories from across Canada.

Kinsella, W.P. Dance Me Outside. Ottawa: Oberon, 1977 (Levels Upper II-IV).

Though not written by an Indian, this book (along with his other two books, Scars and Born Indian) presents Indian realities with rare perception and sensitivity. As a bonus, they're extremely well-crafted stories that are immensely entertaining and easily read. Recommended.

Mellancou, Claude. Indian Legends of Canada. Toronto: Gage, 1974 (Levels II-IV).

A fine anthology of legends representing the four major cultural regions of Canada. Legends are short and easy to read.

Tales From the Longhouse by Indian Children of B.C. Sidney, B.C.: Gray's, 1973 (Levels I-II).

Legends and stories as related by children, reflecting their oral tradition and background.

NON-FICTION

Campbell, Maria. Halfbreed. Toronto: Seal Books, 1979 (Levels III-IV).

A good autobiography of a Metis woman who faces a

constant struggle for survival - but survives and manages it all with dignity. Offers an excellent historical background of the Metis as well as providing insights into the kinds of social pressures that threaten to crush native people.

Manuel, George. The Fourth World. Don Mills, Ont.: Collier-MacMillan, 1974 (Level IV).

The readable, eye-opening statement by one of Canada's most perceptive and analytical Indian leaders. This book also provides invaluable historical perspectives and poignant autobiographical sections.

Pelletier, Wilfred. No Foreign Land. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1973 (Levels Upper II-IV).

The autobiographical account of an Ontario Indian man's rocky trip through the institutions of the white man back to his own cultural roots. A readable account of what it means to be an Indian in Canada.

Speare, Jean, ed. The Days of Augusta. Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, 1977 (Levels I-IV).

This beautiful book could have been as easily listed under poetry. In her own, inimitable words, Augusta projects the strength, gentleness and sensitivity of a true Indian elder. Can be used effectively with the NFB film, "Augusta".

II. SOCIAL STUDIES

BOOKS

Adams, Howard. Prison of Grass: Canada from the Native Point of View. Toronto: General Publishing, 1975 (Level IV).

A unique attempt at pinpointing the historical and contemporary effects of European Colonization on Indian People. Mr. Adams pays particular attention to the economic and religious forces of European society and how they subjugated Indian People.

Ahenakew, Edward. Voices of the Plains Cree. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1973 (Levels III-IV).

One of the best accounts of life on the Canadian plains from pre-contact through the signing of the treaties and in the period of immense cultural change in the latter part of the 19th century. The author uses first-hand interviews and a beautiful narrative to bring to life the history of Plains Indians.

Bowles, Richard, ed. The Indian Assimilation: Integration or Separation. Toronto: Prentice-Hall of Canada, 1972 (Levels III-IV).

A creative use of historical and contemporary sources, this book presents the Indian situation in Canada from an Indian and non-Indian perspective. This work would be an excellent resource for any social studies course, dealing with Indian people.

Brand, Joanna. Life and Death of Anna Mae Acquash. Toronto: Lorrimer, 1978 (Level III).

The dynamic story of a Micmac Indian whose involvement in the struggles of Indian people for dignity and self-determination culminated with her participation in the liberation of Wounded Knee and her death two years later on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

Brody, Hugh. Maps and Dreams. Vancouver: Douglas & McIntrye, 1982 (Level III).

A best-seller about Beaver Indians in Northwestern B.C. The author compares present problems in relation to the historical and cultural life of the Beaver. An interesting narrative is utilized to present the material.

Brown, Dee. Bury my Heart at Wounded Knee: An Indian History of the American West. Toronto: Bantam of Canada, 1971 (Level IV).

The best-selling narrative of the final days of Indian control over their lands in the American West. The book traces the thinking of both sides starting with Columbus and ending with the massacre at Wounded Knee in 1890.

Cameron, William. Blood Red the Sun. Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers, 1977 (Levels II-III).

A first-hand report by a white man who survived the Cree attack on Frog Lake in 1884. Cameron's recollections attempt to understand the motives behind the attack and his participation in subsequent trials of the major participants in the attack.

Campbell, Maria. Halfbreed. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1973 (Levels III-IV).

The outstanding autobiography of a woman trapped between two cultures and her attempts to identify with and develop an understanding of her Metis background. The book is filled with strong emotional language reflective of a woman who underwent some very powerful personal and psychological changes.

_____. People of the Buffalo. Vancouver: J.J. Douglas Ltd., 1976 (Level I).

An excellent introduction to the lifestyle and culture of the Plains Indians. The book is clearly written with a great deal of straightforward information. The main idea of the work is the spirituality and interdependence of Indian people with all aspects of their life.

_____. Red Ochre People. Vancouver: J.J. Douglas Ltd., 1976 (Level I).

An excellent and highly informative introduction to the history and lifestyle of Metis people of Canada. The author, drawing on personal experiences, outlines the unique contributions non-status Indians have made to the history of this country. The writing style combined with several beautiful illustrations makes this an interesting book to read.

Cardinal, Harold. Rebirth of Canada's Indians. Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers, 1977 (Level IV).

Harold Cardinal, former President of the Indian Association of Alberta, and Regional Director of

Indian Affairs, presents some important changes Indian and non-Indian people must make before Indian independence and self-determination can be achieved in critical areas of Indian life.

Deloria, Vine, Jr. God is Red. New York: Grosset & Dunlop, 1973 (Level IV).

A strong philosophical basis of Indian religion is accurately presented, although some of the arguments lack any more support than Mr. Deloria's own opinion. However, the book details the differences between Indian and Christian religious beliefs.

_____. Indians of the Pacific Northwest. Toronto: Doubleday of Canada, 1977 (Level II).

An unheralded, but excellent account of the culture and lifestyle of Pacific Northwest Indians. Mr. Deloria traces the history of coastal Indians from pre-contact through contemporary times, with a particular emphasis on the prosperity of coastal life coming to an abrupt ending with the arrival of Europeans.

_____. Behind the Trail of Broken Treaties. New York: Delta Books, 1974 (Levels III-IV).

An articulate and forceful account of the history of North American Indians culminating with the massive demonstration in 1972 at the Bureau of Indian Affairs offices in Washington, D.C. Deloria's account clearly justifies the rise of militancy among Indian people today.

Eastman, Charles. Soul of the Indian. Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1911 (Levels II-IV).

Eastman, was a mixed blooded Sioux who graduated

from Dartmouth University and became a M.D. on the Pine Ridge Sioux Reservation in 1890. It was there he witnessed the Wounded Knee massacre and began changing his lifestyle. The book is a very readable account of pre-contact Indian religion and life, and talks about many traditional Indian ceremonies which many native people are seeking knowledge of today.

Fast, Howard. The Last Frontier. New York: Signet, 1968 (Levels II-III).

The classic tale of the Cheyenne and the U.S. government in the latter part of the 19th century. The author depicts the incredible trek of a small band of Cheyennes from their government reservation to their homelands in North Dakota, while the U.S. military attempts to kill them before they reach the Black Hills. The author's style and characterization make for fascinating and enjoyable reading.

Fisher, Robin. Contact and Conflict: Indian-European Relations in B.C., 1774 - 1890. Vancouver: University of B.C. Press, 1977 (High Level IV).

Fisher's book is an excellent history of the initial contact period in British Columbia. The main focus of the work revolves around the impact European institutions and technology had on changing the culture of B.C. Indians. Emphasis is placed on the fur trade, missionaries, and government agents.

Goodman, Jeff. American Genesis: Origins of Indians of North America. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1981 (Levels III-IV).

A startling archeological account of the roots of

native people in North America. Goodman, through intense research, which many archeologists dispute, suggests that Indians have lived in North America over 100,000 years and the western hemisphere was the birthplace of modern man.

Hertzberg, Hazel. The Great Tree and the Longhouse: the Culture of the Iroquois. Toronto: Macmillian of Canada, 1966 (Levels II-IV).

An excellent introduction to the culture and lifestyle of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. It examines the legends, social and economic systems, and the political processes of the Iroquois whose confederacy framework formed the basis of the U.S. federal government. This book would form the basis of an interesting cross-cultural unit with a coastal B.C. Indian nation.

Knight, Rolf. Indians at Work: an Informal History of Native Indian Labour in British Columbia. Vancouver: Newstar Books, 1978 (Level IV).

An excellent discussion of the working lives of Indian people in B.C. The book details the significant involvement Indian people had in building the resource industries of B.C. into multi-billion dollar enterprises. Knight's research sheds additional light on the way Indian and white workers were exploited in B.C. resource and manufacturing industries.

McConkey, Lois. Sea and Cedar: How the N.W. Coast Indians Lived. Vancouver: J.J. Douglas Ltd., 1973 (Level I).

A short, hardcovered book which provides an excellent introduction to the life of N.W. coast

Indians. The author writes clearly and informatively about the different cultures of the coast, supported by a series of beautifully done illustrations. The reader will get a good background of coast cultures which can be supplemented through other materials.

McCullum, Hugh and Karmel. This Land is Not For Sale. Toronto: Anglican Book Centre, 1975 (Level IV).

A thorough examination of historical and contemporary land claims Indian people have fought and lost with the government of Canada. The authors use specific case studies (James Bay, Alaska) as examples. Chapter 7 is devoted to outstanding land claim issues in British Columbia. The book does an excellent job at detailing the colonial relationship Indian people have lived with since the establishment of the Department of Indian Affairs.

McLuhan, T.C. Touch the Earth: an Indian Self-Portrait. New York: Promotory Books, 1975 (Levels II-IV).

An interesting and simply written account of traditional Indian ways by an author who attempts to portray the lifestyle of traditional Indian people as a possible direction for all North American society to take. The book examines the values, attitudes, and beliefs of various Indian nations and their attitude toward the earth.

Manuel, George and Posluns, Michael. The Fourth World: an Indian Reality. Toronto: MacMillian of Canada, 1974 (Levels III-IV).

George Manuel's personal account of his life as an Indian person in Canada. The author outlines,

through his own experiences, the cultural, political, and social forces which have subjugated him and Native people in general for the last one hundred years. The book is written with an acute historical analysis of Indian-white relationships put into a contemporary context.

Patterson, E. Palmer. The Canadian Indian: A History Since 1500. Toronto: Macmillian of Canada, 1972 (Level IV).
An excellent source book on Canadian Indians covering native people from coast to coast. The author focuses on the immense changes that the contact and settlement of Europeans in North American had on all Indian nations. All aspects of contact are covered and the author deals extensively with the influence of missionairies on Indian people.

Pelletier, Wilfred. No Foreign Land: the Biography of a North American Indian. New York: Pantheon Books, 1973 (Levels III-IV).
The autobiography of Wilfred Pelletier, a well-known Indian spokesman of traditional Indian values and beliefs. Pelletier, an Ojibway Indian from Manitoulin Island in Ontario, describes the historical and contemporary concerns of native people from his own experiences on the reserve to political negotiations with government leaders. The author places particular emphasis on the old ways and their importance for young Indian people today. Note: Another book written by the same author: For Every North American Indian Who Begins to Disappear, is available from the Book Society of Canada. The two books are quite similar, although the latter deals primarily with

Indian and non-Indian relations today.

Robinson, Heather. Reservations are for Indians. Toronto: Lorrimer, 1970 (Level IV).

A detailed account of life on Indian reservations in Canada. The author documents the poor socio-economic conditions on most Indian reserves through extensive first-hand research and lays the blame at the feet of the paternalistic government system which forces many Indian people into a dependency relationship. Slightly outdated in some respects, the book however still stands up well in the 1980's.

Ryan, Joan. Wall of Words: the Betrayal of the Urban Indian. Toronto: P.M.A. Ltd., 1978 (Levels III-IV).

A brutal description of Department of Indian Affairs bureaucratic mishandling of an urban Indian group's attempt to provide services for native people in Calgary. The book traces the archaic relationship the Indian Act has on preventing Indian people from taking control of their own lives. Also, the book discusses the causes of Nelson Small Legs, Jr.'s suicide in 1976.

Sealey, Bruce and Kirkness, Verna. Indians Without Tipis. Agincourt, Ontario: Book Society of Canada, 1974 (Levels II-IV).

The authors present an informative chronology of Indian and Metis history with particular emphasis on the Manitoba Indian people. The work explains the diversity and unique culture of native people and the consequences of non-Indian intrusion into North America. Contemporary issues affecting

Indian people like alcohol and drug abuse, education, and the legal system are closely examined.

_____ and Lussier, A.S. The Metis: Canada's Forgotten People. Winnipeg: Pemmican Publications, 1981 (Levels III-IV).

A reprint of a book written in 1975, this work encompasses the entire concept of Metis existence in Canada. The authors describe the difficulties non-status people endure in trying to live with two diverse cultures. Much of this analysis presently relates to Indian people in Canada who are trying to cope with similar problems. This is probably the most complete account of non-status Indians available in Canada today.

Smith, Donald, ed. One Century Later: Indian Life 100 Years After the Treaties. Vancouver: University of B.C. Press, 1977 (Level IV).

A collection of essays, speeches, and published manuscripts, this book focuses on the contemporary problems faced by Indian people in Western Canada. Contributors to the book include Harold Cardinal, E. Palmer Patterson and Marie Marule, A good series of articles on the historical concerns of Western Canadian Indians is included, with an excellent chapter on Andrew Paull and the formulation of early B.C. Indian organizations.

Smith, R.A. Moon of the Popping Trees: the Tragedy at Wounded Knee and the End of the Indian Wars. Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1975 (Levels III-IV).

A superb history of Indian-white relations in the

United States culminating with the massacre at Wounded Knee in 1890. The author provides a detailed analysis of the historical conflict between two opposing cultures and how the Wounded Knee slaughter was inevitable. The book's comparison of traditional Indian attitudes and belief systems in relation to the European is outstanding.

Speare, Jean. Days of Augusta. Vancouver: J.J. Douglas Ltd., 1973 (Levels II-IV).

This is a warm, sensitive account of Augusta Tappage's life in the interior of B.C. Augusta was born in 1888 and was the grand-daughter of a Shuswap Chief. It is a series of her reminiscences of growing up and learning the Indian way of life. The book is beautifully illustrated, and it is certainly a unique contribution to the history of the role Indian women have played in Indian society.

Steiner, Sam. The New Indians. New York: Harper & Row, 1968 (Levels III-IV).

Although published in the late 1960's, Steiner's book provides a good introduction to the changing attitudes, especially among young Indian people today, to the Indians' drive for self-determination. The volume traces the causes of the Indian movement for independence in North America; and the reader of the 1980's can examine the successes or failures attributed to Indian activism over the past fifteen years.

Turner, Frank C. Across the Medicine Line: the Epic Confrontation Between Sitting Bull and the North-west Mounted Police. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1973 (Level III).

The story of the epic encounter between Chief

Sitting Bull and James Walsh, Northwest Mounted Police Superintendent in the years after the Little Big Horn, when Sitting Bull and his people crossed the medicine line, or the Canadian border. It details the lives of both men during the eight years Sitting Bull spent at Fort Walsh, and the decision by Ottawa to return Sitting Bull to the U.S. An interesting narrative style is used to cover the historical information.

Walsh, Gerald. Indians in Transition. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1971 (Levels III-IV).

A student resource for use in studying questions facing Canadian Indians in contemporary life. It deals with problems and alternatives in a thought-provoking series of small articles with follow-up questions. This book is an excellent resource and contains a lot of important information, although most of the statistics are now out-of-date.

Waters, Frank. The Book of Hopi. London: Penguin Books, 1963 (Levels III-IV).

The classic account of the Hopi Indian world view and religious life. Waters draws upon the elders of the Hopi nation to gather his data and combines this data with a very readable literary style. The book has wide application to students interested in the various creation legends of Indian people and the complexity of Indian philosophy.

Watkins, Mel, ed. The Dene Nation: the Colony Within. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1977 (Levels III-IV).

A series of essays written by native leaders in

the Northwest Territories, this book deals with many issues and concerns of the Dene nation among which are the Mackenzie Valley pipeline, land claims, and political and economic autonomy of the Dene lands. Much valuable information is provided on the historical and contemporary relationship that the Dene people have with their land and environment.

Weaver, Sally. Making Canadian Indian Policy: the Hidden Agenda, 1968-1970. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1981 (Level IV).

An extremely well-documented and thoroughly researched book on the process the government of Canada used in establishing the now infamous "White Paper" of 1969. Weaver's book provides insights into government decision-making and the power politics used to exploit Indian people, or to cause splits and divisions in the ranks of native leaders when negotiating with the government over policies affecting Indian rights in Canada.

Winter, Keith. Shananditti: the Last of the Beothucks Vancouver: J.J. Douglas Ltd., 1975 (Levels III-IV).

A well-written expose of genocide: the brutal, senseless extermination of the Beothuck Indians of Newfoundland. Shananditti's life is involved through oral evidence and drawings of the history and culture of her people. The author uses diaries and excerpts from journals kept by Europeans to put the tragic story together.

PAMPHLETS, MANUSCRIPTS & RELATED DOCUMENTS

Berger, Thomas. Northern Frontier, Northern Homeland: the Report of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, Vol. I-II. Ottawa: Supply and Services, Government of Canada, 1977 (Levels III-IV).

A detailed look at the life and people of the Mackenzie Valley and Western Arctic and the effect a pipeline would have on them. The report was compiled through Berger's inquiry in the North when he travelled to distant Inuit villages and heard their feelings regarding the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

Canadian Dimensions. Native Peoples' Kit. Winnipeg: Canadian Dimension Publication, 1973 (Levels III-IV).

A series of essays by authors such as Heather Robinson and Howard Adams dealing with a wide range of issues confronting Native people in contemporary Canadian society. Topics include: land claims, reserve life, and mineral exploitation on Indian land. There is an article of particular interest to British Columbia Indians concerning the Indian Act and how it affects the lives of British Columbia Native people.

Indian and Northern Affairs. In All Fairness: a Native Claims Policy. Ottawa: Supply and Services, Government of Canada, 1981 (Levels II-IV).

A comprehensive historical and contemporary look at Native land claims written to express the government of Canada's position on issues such as aboriginal, treaty, and inherent Indian rights. The booklet discusses a number of critical

social, cultural, and economic issues related to the settlement of Indian land claims. The material should be used in contrast to positions taken by the National Indian Brotherhood, and the Council of Yukon Indians.

_____. Indian Conditions: a Survey. Ottawa: Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Government of Canada, 1980 (Levels I-IV).

An encompassing series of statistics on Indian and Inuit people. The information provided is as up-to-date as possible and offers a valuable analysis of conditions today as compared to ten years ago. Areas of education, housing, health, employment, and off-reserve living are covered as are government programs, population, and political and cultural factors.

_____. The Historical Development of the Indian Act. Ottawa: Treaties and Historical Research Centre, Indian and Northern Affairs, Government of Canada, 1978 (Levels III-IV).

A well-researched chronology of the development of the Indian Act from 1670 to 1951. The document details the salient factors which necessitated the government of Canada to implement and often amend the Act from 1876, when the first comprehensive act was passed, to 1951. The authors use quotes from parliamentary and other official proceedings to support their views as to why the government sought legal means to restrict and control native people.

Indian Chiefs of Alberta. Citizen Plus. Edmonton: Indian Association of Alberta, 1970 (Levels III-IV).

The Indian response to the federal government's

White Paper of 1969. The primary author of the "Red Paper", as it has become known, is Harold Cardinal. The booklet outlines the past lies and broken promises of the Canadian government in respect to Indian rights. It deals heavily with treaties and with the Indian situation in Alberta. Still, it provides an in-depth analysis of aboriginal rights of all Canadian Indians. Note: If difficulty is encountered in obtaining this book, the first half of it is reprinted in The Only Good Indian, by J. Waubageshig, available from New Press in Toronto.

Institute for the Development of Indian Government. Resource Kit for Discussion on the Canadian Government. Prince Albert: Institute for the Development of Indian Government, 1980 (Levels II-IV).

An in-depth manuscript prepared by the Institute for the Development of Indian Government for the National Indian Brotherhood's All Chiefs Conference in 1980. It provides for a slide show which would be a valuable, but not a necessary, tool to utilize this kit. However, the slides are available from the I.D.I.G. or the National Indian Brotherhood. Essentially, the booklet defines and describes Indian government in context of Indian traditions and in relation to the Canadian form of government. It draws interesting distinctions between the two and clearly portrays how Indian government would work in Canadian society.

Jamieson, Kathleen. Indian Women and the Law: Citizen Minus. Ottawa: Supply and Services, Government of Canada, 1978 (Levels II-IV).

A booklet written in cooperation between the

Indian Rights for Indian Women and the Advisory Council on the Status of Women, it traces the historical impact of the Indian Act, Section 12(1)(b) on Native women, and gives a very detailed analysis of the political and moral implications of that section today. An excellent description of the Lavell case is included.

National Indian Brotherhood. Indian Control of Indian Education. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood, 1972 (Levels III-IV).

The classic policy paper on Indian education which has been accepted in theory by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. This document discusses the history and development of Indian education including residential and federal day schools, and integrated provincial programs. It strongly outlines a philosophical and educational framework for change; and it analyzes the need for Indian Control of Indian education from daycare through teacher training programs.

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Aboriginal Rights Position Paper. Vancouver: U.B.C.I.C., 1980 (Levels III-IV).

An historical and contemporary analysis of the aboriginal rights of B.C. Indian people. All aspects of these rights are outlined showing how they would be implemented in Indian governments throughout B.C. Offered are interesting comments from B.C. Indian leaders and elders whose views support the position taken by the U.B.C.I.C. in respect to Indian government. It is important

in terms of the repatriation of the Canadian Constitution and the Canadian Charter of Rights.

_____. Indian Act and What It Means. Vancouver: U.B.C.I.C., Reprint, 1977 (Levels I-IV).

This booklet simply interprets the legal jargon of the Indian Act of 1951 into plain, understandable English. Each section of the Act is stated, and beside each section, interpretation by Union lawyers is given. The pamphlet is excellent at making the complexities of the Act clear to all readers.

III. SCIENCE

BOOKS

Coon, Nelson. Using Plants for Healing. Emmaus, Pennsylvania: Rodale Press, 1979 (Levels II-IV).

The book joins North American Indian knowledge of plants and herbs for medicinal value with non-Indian interpretations of them. The work gives a great deal of credit for twenthieth century organic medicine to the Indian; and it contains scientific and common names as well as drawings of the plants and herbs listed.

Desmore, Francis. How Indians Use Wild Plants for Food, Medicine and Crafts. Toronto: General Publishing Co., 1974 (Levels II-IV).

The uses of plants for food, medicine and arts and crafts of the Chippewa (Woodland) Indians is skillfully described by the author. The book has application to readers outside of the Great Lakes region of North America, as many of the plants are found in the interior of British Columbia and in other regions where environmental similarities with the Great Lakes exist.

Ellis, David and Swan, Luke. Teachings of the Tides: Uses of Marine Invertebrates by the Manhousat People. Nanaimo, B.C.: Theytus Books, 1981 (Levels II-IV).

An interesting collaboration of an Indian and non-Indian authors on marine food found along the British Columbia coastal waters. Ellis takes assorted marine and environmental knowledge provided by Luke Swan, an elder from the Nootka

nation, and applies zoological and common names to it. In addition, food usage of the various animals is detailed by Mr. Swan in a simple and easily understood format.

Gunther, Erna. Ethnobotany of Western Washington. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1973 (Levels III-IV).

A controversial author, who has stirred a lot of discussion among Indian people over her use of traditional Indian knowledge, provides a concise and well-written documentation of hundreds of plants which have food, medicinal and ceremonial value to the Indian people of Washington State. The author also provides an analysis of the use of plants and animals to in the traditional Indian way of life.

McKechnie, Robert E. Strong Medicine: a History of Healing on the Northwest Coast. Vancouver: J.J. Douglas Ltd., 1972 (Level IV).

A history of medical practice in British Columbia, the author takes special notice of the role and importance of Indian curing traditions in the overall development of European medical knowledge. Dr. McKechnie devotes a number of chapters to the spiritual nature of Indian healing and the importance it played with natural resources in alleviating sickness and disease among native people.

Turner, Nancy. Food Plants of British Columbia Indians. Part I: Coastal People. Victoria: British Columbia Provincial Museum Handbook #34, 1975 (Levels II-IV).

An illustrated, well-documented and researched

book about plants used by coastal Indians for food and Medicinal purposes, it dwells on past uses, and notes plants used by coastal people today.

_____. Food Plants of British Columbia Indians. Part II: Interior Peoples. Victoria: B.C. Provincial Museum Handbook #36, 1978 (Levels II-IV).

Similar to the work done for the coastal Indians, this book deals with the Interior Salish and Kootenay Indians.

_____. Plants in British Columbia Indian Technology. Victoria: B.C. Provincial Museum Handbook #38, 1979 (Levels II-IV).

The author lists and describes a wide variety of Indian technologies, which include basket making, woodworking, fishing, and hunting and how plants were used. It deals with a cross-section of native people in various regions of the province.

_____, Bouchard, Randy and Kennedy, Dorothy. Ethnobotany of the Okanagan-Colville Indians of British Columbia. Victoria: Occasional Papers, B.C. Provincial Museum Handbook #21, 1980 (Levels III-IV).

An illustrated description of plants used in the past by the Okanagans according to the authors, for food and medicinal purposes. Also included is a listing and description of plants still used today by the Okanagans for food and ceremonial reasons.

Vogel, Virgil. American Indian Medicine. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, Civilization of American Indian Series, #96, 1969 (Levels II-IV).

A conglomeration of known medical practices used

by North American Indians in adapting to their various environments. The book is very descriptive and well illustrated, and it lists hundreds of plants, herbs, and other healing agents utilized by Indian people of North America. The author attempts to explain the spiritual power of Indian medicine and how it related to the curative powers of the natural environment.

Weiner, Michael. Earth medicine - Earth Foods: Plant Remedies, Drugs and Natural Foods of the North American Indian. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1972 (Levels III-IV).

This well-illustrated book is divided into two parts: the first portion deals with drug and plant remedies used by an assortment of native people in North America: the second part discusses native plant food and the nutritional value of these foods to people. The work contains an excellent list of references and provides a comprehensive list of plants covered in the text.

IV. ART

Dickason, Olive P. Indian Arts in Canada. Ottawa: Department of Indian Affairs, 1972.

Selection of traditional and contemporary native art from across Canada. Good introduction.

Gustafson, Paula. Salish Weaving. Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, 1980.

This, the best study of Salish weaving, includes an examination of weaving and dyeing techniques as well as many illustrations of outstanding examples.

Halpin, Marjorie. Totem Poles: An Illustrated Guide. Vancouver: U.B.C. Press, 1980.

This brief booklet provides a readable introduction to the meaning, history and carving of totem poles. Many of the poles pictured can be viewed at the University of British Columbia Anthropology Museum.

Hawthorn, Audrey. Kwakiutl Art. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1979.

This book, based on the collection housed in the University of British Columbia Anthropology Museum, deals only with the work of the Kwakiutl.

Holm, Bill. Northwest Coast Indian Art: An Analysis of Form. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1970.

Still one of the best serious examinations of coastal two-dimensional art.

Holm, Bill & Reid, Bill. Indian Art of the Northwest Coast: A Dialogue on Craftsmanship and Aesthetics. Houston: Rice University, 1975.

A fascinating discussion between two

experts on West Coast art as they examine and analyze selected examples of the art form.

MacNair, Peter. The Legacy: Continuing Traditions of Northwest Coast Indian Art. Victoria: B.C. Provincial Museum, 1980.

An extensive and authoritative examination, which identifies tribal styles and carries these styles from the past to the present.

Patterson, Nancy-Lou. Canadian Native Art. Don Mills, Ontario: Collier-Macmillan, 1973.

A good survey of Canadian native art. Included are examples and extensive commentary on the traditional art of the Eastern Woodlands, Iroquois and Huron, Prairies and Northwest Coast regions as well as that of the Inuit.

Seltzer, Ulli. Indian Artists at Work. Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, 1976.

This beautiful volume is a photographic study of native artisans from across British Columbia. Besides being an album of powerful images of nearly one hundred Indian artists and their works, the book includes commentary by the artists themselves.

Stewart, Hillary. Looking at Indian Art of the Northwest Coast. Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, 1979.

An excellent introduction to the technique, components and designs of West Coast art, it not only includes dozens of prints from most of the major contemporary artists, it also uses them to explain systematically the elements and theory of art form.

V. MULTI-MEDIA RESOURCES

Note: The resources listed below include both the producer of the audiovisual material as well as the distributor. An index of various distributors' addresses is listed.

FILMS

Age of the Buffalo. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: Nationnal Film Board, 14 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0164047, 1964 (Levels I-IV).

This movie is a recreation of the buffalo hunt and its value to the Plains Indians through paintings done in the 19th century. The film also portrays how white hunters destructively practised the hunt.

Amisk. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 38 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0177594, 1977 (Levels I-IV).

The film highlights the James Bay Festival held in Montreal to publicize the injustice done to Indians through the loss of land required for the James Bay Power Project. A series of dramatic interviews are conducted with people of the James Bay area who explain in their own language the history and importance of the land to their way of life.

Ballad of Crowfoot. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 10 mins., Catalog Number 106B 0168147, 1968 (Levels I-IV).

An impressionistic history of the opening of the Canadian West through still photographs and the

words and music of Willie Dunn, a Micmac who helped produce the film. The lyrics to the song should be distributed to the viewers after seeing the film.

Behind the Masks. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 37 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0173152, 1973 (Levels I-IV).

An in-depth look at the various masks of Northwest coast Indians and the meaning the many Indian nations attributed to them.

Bella Bella. National Film Board of Canada. Disbributor: National Film Board, 27 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0175043, 1975 (Levels I-IV).

A look at the Bella Bella people of British Columbia. This film examines the negative impact white culture has had on the Heiltsuk people and the resurgence of their culture in the past few years through the support and energy of the whole community.

The Berger Inquiry. Berger Inquiry. Distributor: Native Communications Group, 30 mins., 1976 (Levels II-IV).

An excellent overview of the report on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry held in a number of northern communities by Mr. Justice Thomas Berger. The information given by Inuit and Dene people on the value of land to Indian people has wide application to the whole question of Indian land claims and cultural traditions.

Bill Reid. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 18 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0179094, 1979 (Levels I-IV).

An excellent biographical portrayal of Haida

carver, Bill Reid. In the film, Bill discusses his heritage as well as the carving of a memorial pole for the Village of Skadegate in the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Broken Arrow: the Only Good Indian. Producer unknown. Distributor: Visual Education Centre, 24 mins., 1975 (Levels I-IV).

An unusually descriptive film on the historical brutality and insensitivity shown toward people by the dominant society. Still photographs are used to depict such historical massacres as Wounded Knee and Sand Creek.

Charley Squash Goes to Town. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 4 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0169049, 1969 (Levels I-IV).

Old, but still very relevant to the perplexing problem of the image of Indian people in white society. This animated film portrays an Indian child attempting to establish his own identity with himself, his people, and with the larger society.

Cold Journey. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 75 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0172051, 1972 (Levels II-IV).

An outstanding film based on the life of a 16-year-old Indian boy who is torn between white and Indian society. Many issues affecting Indian people are examined in the boy's search for his identity. They include: alcoholism; white attitudes toward native people; the law; and the education system.

Colors of Pride. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, Catalog Number 106C 0173622, 1973 (Levels I-IV).

This film exhibits the work of four Indian artists: Norval Morrisseau, Allen Sapp, Daphne Odjig, and Aliz Janvier and how their art reflects the culture and traditions of their people.

Cree Hunters of Mistassani. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 58 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0174001, 1974 (Levels I-IV).

An in-depth examination of the Cree Indian culture of the people from the James and Ungawa Bay area. This film shows three Cree families hunting, building their winter camp, and their inextractable relationship with the land as it has been for thousands of years.

Cree of Paint Hills. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 57 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0176165, 1976 (Levels I-IV).

Like the Cree Hunters of Mistassani, this film travels to the shores of James Bay and provides a detailed look at the Cree culture of the area. This film pays particular attention to the village life and close family and community relationships of the Cree people which has remained virtually unaffected by white society.

Cree Way. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 28 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0177155, 1977 (Levels I-IV).

Like the preceding two films, Cree Way deals with native people from the James Bay area and exam-

ines some unique curriculum the people have developed for their educational programs. The emphasis is on the community and the culture and how it must be preserved in the formal educational experiences of the area's young people.

Crow Dog. Mr. D. Baxter. Distributor: DEC Films, 60 mins., 1978 (Levels III-IV).

This film is about Leonard Crow Dog, Sioux medicine man and leader, who is struggling to preserve the traditional ways of his people and of many other Indian tribes. There are also glimpses of Indian ceremonies and an analysis of the reasons why a return to traditional ways is critical for today's Indian.

Dene Nation. Father Rene Fumoleau. Distributor: Father Rene Fumoleau, 30 mins., 1978 (Levels II-IV).

A thorough examination of the Dene people tracing their history, culture, language, and values in the Northwest Territories. This film explains the resistance the Dene people have had to the non-Dene people who have attempted to alter traditional Dene life. The discussion of land and its value to the Dene's quest for self-determination is paid special attention in this film.

Dreamspeaker. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Distributor: National Film Board, 75 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0178053, 1978 (Levels I-IV).

Dreamspeaker is a powerful portrait of a mentally disturbed non-Indian youth who finds help with an Indian medicine man. The Indian healer is played by George Clutesi, a Nootka Indian, and the

sensitive relationship between him, a friend of his, and the disturbed boy, creates a strong psychic bond which is tragically broken at the end of the film. Many important contemporary themes on Indian culture, communications, and present-day mental health treatment are developed throughout the film.

Encounter With Saul Alinsky. Part II: Rama Indian Reserve. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 32 mins., Catalog Number 106B 0167085, 1967 (Levels II-IV).

Although a little dated in some regards, this film still holds up when the topic of strategies and tactics for change are discussed among Indian and non-Indian people. Alinsky, a master of community organizing, debates with Indians on the process of obtaining power. Many of Alinsky's direct action tactics have since been used by some B.C. Indian groups.

Fort Good Hope. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 47 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0177003, 1977 (Levels II-IV).

A film, shot during the Berger Inquiry, presents the Native people's viewpoint on Northern development and the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. Many of the people interviewed discuss the impact the pipeline would have on their environment and way of life.

God Help the Man Who Would Part With His Land. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, Catalog Number 106B 071089, 1971 (Levels II-IV).

A film showing the Mohawk Indians of St. Regis

fighting a land claim with white people from the local area up to the Minister of Indian Affairs. An excellent film on the philosophical and legal basis of Indian claims in Canada.

The Great Spirit. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Distributor: National Film Board, 28 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0178387, 1978 (Levels II-IV).

This film, from the Man Alive series hosted by Ray Bonastell, is an intimate discussion with Ernest Tootoosis, a Cree Indian from the Poundmaker Reserve in Saskatchewan. In the film, Tootoosis talks of traditional Indian ceremonies, spiritual beliefs, and the history of his people. Although the film is based on Cree culture, a lot of what Ernest has to say has wide application to other Native people.

Hands Across Polluted Waters. Noriaki Tsuchimoto. Distributor: DEC Films, 30 mins., 1975 (Leveld III-IV).

This film chronicles the historic visit, in July 1975, of representatives from the White Dog and Grassy Narrows Indian Reserves in Ontario and the National Indian Brotherhood to Minamata and Niigata in Japan. The movie tells of the absolute horror mercury poisoning (Minamata Disease) has on humans and of the sincere concern the Japanese had for preventing Indians of Grassy Narrows from suffering the same fate as themselves.

In the Land of the War Canoes (Land of the Head Hunters). Edward Curtis. Distributor: Viking Films, 43 mins., 1975 (Levels I-IV).

The new title, Land of the Head Hunters, includes

a soundtrack for the film classic, made by Curtis in 1914, on precontact Kwakiutl culture. Although some of the authenticity of Curtis' work has come under fire recently, this film still provides an incredible visual experience on the way in which Northwest Coast Indians lived and fought.

Indian Canoes Along Washington Coast. University of Washington. Distributor: Viking Films, 18 mins., 1972 (Levels I-IV).

An interesting account of the building and uses of traditional dugout cedar canoes by Northwest Indians, providing excellent footage on canoe racing and the culture of coastal Indians.

Indian Treaties. Cinnamon Productions. Distributor: Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, 9 mins., 1977 (Levels III-IV).

An in-depth look at the meaning of treaties and how the ones made between Indian nations and the United States and Canadian governments have been consistently violated. It is based on examples from United States, but has definite applicability to Canada.

Ksan. Government of B.C. Distributor: National Film Board, 37 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0173123, 1973 (Levels I-IV).

A film for tourists made about the Gitksan people of the upper Skeena River. Its primary focus is on the arts and crafts of the Gitksan people and their attempts to re-establish their traditional culture.

The Land is the Culture: the Case for the B.C. Indians' Claims. Union of B.C. Chiefs. Distributor: National Film Board, 30 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0176313, 1976 (Levels III-IV).

An excellent film tracing the land claims of various B.C. Indian tribes from historical to contempory times. The various participants explain the importance of the land and its meaning to Indian people and their culture.

Like the Trees. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 15 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0174006, 1974 (Levels II-IV).

The personal story of a Metis woman who abandons city life to return to the traditional ways of the Woodland Cree. This film describes the anguish and conflict she has in making her decision and the beauty she discovers once she returns to the bush.

The Longest War. Diana Orr. Distributor: New Cinema Enterprises, 30 mins., 1975 (Levels III-IV).

An intense look at the American Indian movement and its leadership, the film is created out of the Wounded Knee liberation in 1973. It focuses on the events leading up to and after the confrontation in South Dakota.

Look What We Have Done to This Land. Pyramid Films. Distributor: International Telefilms, 21 mins., 1974 (Levels III-IV).

An in-depth look at resource developments on Indian land and the consequences of those developments on the culture and spiritual beliefs of

many Indian people. This film uses the massive coal-burning power plants on the Navajo Reserve (one of the world's largest is located at Four Corners, Arizona) to exemplify the conflict.

The Magnificent Gift. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Distributor: National Film Board, 56 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0176228, 1976 (Levels III-IV).

This film, narrated by Chief Dan George and others, describes the fur trade and its impact on Indian people in western Canada, and recreates some of the important events and characters through dramatization which adds to its overall effect. If used with the film The Other Side of the Ledger, an interesting contrast in history is created, generating a great deal of discussion.

Man Who Chooses the Bush. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 29 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0175058, 1975 (Levels II-IV).

A look at a Metis man's lifestyle as a trapper, in the bush somewhere near the Peace River area of northern Alberta which he maintains despite the fact that his wife and children live many miles away at Fort Chipewyan so they can get a "white" education and live a non-Indian lifestyle.

Medoonak, the Storm-maker. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 13 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0175005, 1976 (Levels I-IV).

A Micmac Indian legend brought to life through mime, dance, and narration with the cast using traditional Micmac costumes and masks to create a

strong visual impression. This movie can be used successfully in many ways, particularly in creative writing.

More Than Bows and Arrows. Cinema Associates Inc. Distributors: Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs and Cinema Associations Inc., 56 mins., 1978 (Levels I-IV).

An historical and contemporary look at various Indian tribes of North America, the film is narrated by the noted Indian author, Scott Momaday, who discusses the rich contributions made by Indian people in the development of North America. It has won numerous film awards over the past four years.

Mother of Many Children. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 50 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0177518, 1977 (Levels III-IV).

This film beautifully describes the many roles Native women play in today's society, and discusses critical issues affecting Indian women. These include alcohol abuse, family breakdown, and their loss of status by marrying non-Indian men.

Northwest Rebellion: 1885. Bortnick Film Productions Ltd. Distributors: Bortnick Film Productions and Omega Films, 20 mins., 1975 (Levels III-IV).

Looking at the events leading up to and during the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, the film focuses on the Metis and Indians fighting for their survival against the colonial forces in Ottawa, who see the rebellion as a way of ending the "Indian Problem" once and for all.

The Other Side of the Ledger: an Indian View of the Hudson Bay Company. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 42 mins., Catalog Number, 106C 0172067, 1972 (Levels III-IV).

The film, made during the 300th anniversary of the Bay, provides a critical examination of the impact the Hudson Bay Company had and to some extent still has on Indian and Metis people. It draws into focus a number of historical grievances Native people have against the fur-trading giant.

Our Land is Our Life. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 58 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0174152, 1974 (Levels III-IV).

In 1974, the Cree Indian people of James Bay in northern Quebec, met to discuss their future under the James Bay Power Project and the compensation being offered to them by the Government of Quebec. This film dramatically relays the feelings of the Cree people to the project under five different topic headings: the Conflict; the Hunting Culture; the Schools; the Villages; and the Fight for the Land.

Our Totem is the Raven. Producer unknown. Distributor: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 21 mins., 1972 (Levels I-II).

A look at Indian culture through the eyes of Chief Dan George as he takes a 15-year-old urban Indian boy back into the bush to explain the ways of his forefathers. In this film, Dan George does an excellent job of discussing native culture in an allegorical and meaningful manner.

The Paradox of Norval Morrisseau. Henning Jacobsen Productions Ltd. Distributor: Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, 28 mins., 1974 (Levels II-IV).

A portrayal of Ojibway artist, Norval Morrisseau, as he confronts being one of Canada's most famous painters with remaining true to his Indian ways. The film details Morrisseau's life in large art galleries and in the bush, which remains his home and source of inspiration.

People of the Sacred Circle. Sig Gerber. Distributor: National Film Board of Canada, 28 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0176157, 1976 (Levels III-IV).

A look at the Indian Ecumenical Conference held at the Morley Indian Reserve, located outside Calgary, in 1976. The film examines, from a number of perspectives, the traditional religious and spiritual views of Indian people and attempts to expose the nature of those views by Indians today.

People of This Land. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Distributor: National Film Board, 90 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0178432, 1978 (Levels II-IV).

A comprehensive review of the Indian situation in Canada, this film hosted by Barbara Frum, examines all the critical issues facing native people today with a strong emphasis on the historic and contemporary land claims of Indians. It could be an excellent introduction to any Native Studies course.

Potlatch: A Strict Law Bids Us Dance. U'mista Cultural Society. Distributor: Pacific Cinematheque, 53 mins., 1975 (Levels III-IV).

In 1921, a group of Alert Bay Indians were

charged and convicted for violating the Indian Act section outlawing the Potlatch. This film reviews the case with some of the people who served time in jail for practicing the Potlatch and explains the value and importance of it to Northwest Coast Indians.

Salmon People. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 25 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0177016, 1977 (Levels I-IV).

Based on an Indian legend, this film shows the contrasts between the traditional Indian ways of fishing and with the modern seiners of today. Critical to the legend is the traditional relationship of Indian people to the salmon, and how offending the salmon spirit through disrespectful acts, will cause the fish to disappear and cause starvation among the people.

Sauk-ai. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 9 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0177043, 1977 (Levels I-IV).

A Tsimshian legend of salmon woman and raven man, how the salmon's gift is given to him and then taken away because of his inconsiderate actions toward her. The forest and sea background of B.C.'s north coast provides a beautiful setting that enhances the meaning of the legend.

Shadow of the Hawk. International Cinemedia Centre. Distributor: International Cinemedia Centre and Bellevue Films, 92 mins., 1974 (Levels III-IV).

A full-length film made in the Lower Mainland of B.C. stars Dan George as an old Indian medicine

man locked in a spiritual power struggle with other Indian medicine people for control over George's power. There are parts of the film which capture some key elements of Indian spiritual beliefs. Unfortunately, much of the film deals with Hollywood images of Indian religion.

Soldier Blue. Harold Loeb and Gabriel Katzka. Distributor: Bellevue Films, 112 mins., 1970 (Levels III-IV).

A full-length Hollywood film starring Candice Bergen as a white woman who has intimate knowledge of the Cheyenne people during the 1860's. The theme of the film is the uncompromising attitudes of non-Indians which lead to the massacre of 300 Indian men, women and children at Sand Creek in 1864. Some of the film's dialogue is ridiculous, but overall, this film captures in a very brutal and powerful way, the genocidal ways of the U.S. government toward Indians during the settlement of the American West.

They Promised to Take Our Land. Document Associates. Distributor: International Telefilms, 26 mins., 1976 (Levels III-IV).

A compelling documentary on Indian-European relations from Columbus to Wounded Knee in which scenes from various Indian nations reveal their intense struggle for survival in the post-contact period and how disease, laws, religion and resource developments have decimated their populations, land, spiritual and cultural beliefs, and economic resources.

This Riel Business. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 27 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0174055, 1974 (Levels III-IV).

A play filmed at the Regina Globe Theatre before an audience of Indian and Metis people about the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. Riel, John A. Macdonald and General Middleton are portrayed in a humorous manner, but the dialogue between them captures the opposing points-of-view and the nature of the conflict.

A Thousand Moons. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Distributor: National Film Board, 50 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0175028, 1975 (Levels I-IV).

The story of a Metis elder living in Toronto who wishes to return to her prairie birthplace because she senses her imminent death. This film dramatically chronicals the events organized by her son and his friends to get the old woman back to the place where she would be welcomed by the spirits of her people. The strength and respect of young Indian people toward this elder and her beauty and wisdom are intensely portrayed.

Through Blackfoot Eyes. Mercury Film Productions. Distributor: Mercury Films, 22 mins., 1978 (Levels II-IV).

The film depicts changes that the passage of time has wrought on the lives of the Blackfoot. The narrator is an 80-year-old Blackfoot man who describes the transition with dignity, pride and nostalgia. Stark visuals of the wide open plains provide a stark background to the narration.

Tony Hunt, Kwakiutl Artist. North American Indian Films. Distributor: North American Indian Films, 10 mins.,

1977 (Levels I-IV).

A short biography of Tony Hunt and his outstanding artistic achievements. Hunt describes his education in Kwakiutl culture and its relationship to his work as an artist.

Trail of Broken Treaties. Document Associates. Distributor: International Telefilms, 26 mins., 1976 (Levels III-IV).

Starting with the massive march in Washington, D.C. in 1972, this film provides an historical and contemporary analysis of how Indian land was taken by force or laws. Interviews with various Indian leaders and scenes from various Indian protests over present conditions give the viewer an in-depth look at the Indian movement for self-determination.

Wandering Spirit Survival School. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 27 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0178253, 1978 (Levels III-IV).

A group of Toronto native parents decide to organize their own school to teach Indian children their culture and traditions. The school is run by an all-Indian community group in cooperation with the Toronto School Board. The film provides a good background to the history of Indian education in Canada with particular emphasis on the residential school era.

We Remember. Ray Yakeleya. Distributor: Canadian Filmmakers Distribution Centre, 60 mins., 1979 (Levels III-IV).

A documentary history of the Dene people from pre-contact to modern times, the film focuses on

the massive changes Dene life has been forced to accept through the advent of European institutions, economics, disease and social customs. The film concludes with Dene elders talking of the need for their people to return to the traditional ways of life.

Who Were the Ones. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 7 mins., Catalog Number 106C 0172065, 1972 (Levels I-IV).

An illustrated song-film done in dramatic colors, it tells how initial Indian trust and friendship toward the European has been repaid through exploitation and treachery by Europeans in settling North America. The music and lyrics to the song are provided by Willie Dunn and sung by Bob Charlie.

Wooden Box: Made by Steaming and Bending. University of California. Distributor: International Telefilm, 33 mins., 1963 (Levels I-IV).

The history of a northwest coast artist who learned the technique of bending a single wood slab into a four-sided box using no nails, screws, or glue is demonstrated.

You Are on Indian Land. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: National Film Board, 37 mins., Catalog Number 106B 0169017, 1969 (Levels III-IV).

A film of an Indian protest led by the Mohawk Indians of the St. Regis Reserve on the international bridge between Canada and the United States which goes beyond the demonstration over the issue of duty-free passages for Indians as established by the Jay Treaty into the whole area of treaty and aboriginal rights.

VIDEO & AUDIO TAPES, RECORDS & FILM STRIPS

Awakening. KSPS T.V., Spokane, Washington. Distributor: Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium, 28 mins., V.T.R., 1976 (Levels I-IV).

The program, about the spiritual rebirth of the American Indian as seen through the spiritual and personal growth of John Arlee, a Flathead Indian from Montana includes various spiritual ceremonies not normally taped or filmed.

American Indian Music for the Classroom. Ballard, David. Phoenix: Canyon Records, Record or Cassette, 1977 Levels I-IV).

A complete teaching package of Indian songs and dances, compiled from Indian nations all over North America, designed for educational purposes. It gives an in-depth look at Indian music and its complexities. The set consists of four records or four cassette tapes.

Buffalo Blood, Salmon and Roots. KSPS T.V., Spokane, Washington. Distributor: Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium, 27 mins., V.T.R., 1976 (Levels I-IV).

The program concentrates on the old ways of gathering and preserving food. Discussed is the nutritional importance associated with eating natural foods from the earth and the tribal values which food gathering reinforced.

Canada's First People: the Indian. National Film Board in cooperation with the National Indian Brotherhood. Distributor: McIntyre Learning Resources, Filmstrip, 1974 (Levels I-II).

An introduction to a unit on native studies, this

filmstrip shows the development of regional cultural patterns in five areas of Canada.

Education of Mike McManus. Ontario Educational Communications Authority. Distributor: O.E.C.A., 50 mins., V.T.R., 1975 (Level IV).

A two-part tape of a debate about the concept of aboriginal rights with George Manuel, author of the Fourth World, Dr. Lloyd Barber, Indian and Northern Affairs Land Commissioner, and Ted Chamberlain, author of The Harrowing of Eden.

The Indian and Alcoholism. Alberta Native Communications Society. Distributor: A.N.C.S., 28 mins., V.T.R. (Levels I-IV).

An account as to why Native people take up drinking, and what various Indian organizations in Alberta are doing to help solve the problem.

Indian Cultures of the Americas Series. American Heritage. Distributor: Visual Education Centre, Filmstrip (Levels I-IV).

An excellent series for social studies, history and art classes on the development of Indian cultures in the United States made up of sketches and illustrations by explorers, as well as paintings and color photographs make this an outstanding collection of filmstrips for classroom use.

Indian Drums. Ontario Educational Communications Authority. Distributor: O.E.C.A., 30 mins., Catalog Number BPN 501505, Cassette Tape (Levels I-IV).

An excellent introduction to the various Indian drumming styles and rhythms as well as to the songs of different Indian nations.

Indian Legends and Music Series. "Gum Woman". Ontario Educational Communications Authority. Distributor: O.E.C.A., 30 mins., Catalog Number BPN 501401, Cassette Tape, 1978 (Levels I-IV).

A four-hundred-year-old legend told by George Clutesi, a Nootka Indian, who also talks about the origin and meaning of Indian legends.

Indian Women's Rights. Alberta Native Communications Society. Distributor: A.N.C.S., 28 mins., V.T.R. (Levels III-IV).

In an in-depth look at the special problems Indian women face under the Indian Act and the various treaties, Jeannette Lavell and others are involved through interviews and panel discussions.

Ko-Ishin-Mit and Son of Eagle. Ontario Educational Communications Authority. Distributor: O.E.C.A., 15 mins., Catalog Number BPN 501310, Cassette Tape (Levels I-IV).

Clutesi's Son of Raven, Son of Deer about the raven's greediness and his problems with the eagle.

L'ilawat. National Film Board of Canada. Distributor: McIntyre Learning Resources, Slides, Filmstrip and Cassette Tapes, 1975 (Levels I-II).

A kit in which the people of Mount Currie tell of their history and way of life. Topics include: basket making, fishing, the making of gwushum, camps and puberty ceremonies.

Maria Campbell: Native Author. Alberta Native Communications Society. Distributor: A.N.C.S., 30 mins.,

Videotape, 1979 (Levels III-IV).

An interview with Maria Campbell, author of the book "Halfbreed". In the talk, Maria discusses her early life, writing and her views on the future of Indian people in Canada.

Indian Music of the Canadian Plains. Peacock, Ken. Richmond Hills: Scholastic Books, Record, 1975 (Levels I-IV).

A collection of eighteen ceremonial and tribal songs of the Cree, Blood and Blackfoot tribes accompanied by teaching information and notes.

People of the North Pacific Coast. National Film Board of Canada and the Royal Ontario Museum. Distributor: McIntyre Learning Resources, Filmstrip, 1973 (Levels I-IV).

A filmstrip of Indian life on the northwest coast prior to the arrival of Europeans. The complex, intricate and socially sophisticated culture is portrayed along with the village and economic lifestyle of Pacific Coast Indians.

Tales from the Treehouse. Rudi Haas. Distributor: Cinemedia, Filmstrips and Cassette Tapes, 1976 (Levels I-IV).

A series of four filmstrips and cassette tapes created by Canadian artist, Rudi Haas, on Indian legends and life. The music is provided by various Native people, and the whole series is narrated by Dan George. The four titles are: (1) The Beginning; (2) The Story of Greedy Pay; (3) The Hunter Who Went Away; and (4) Why the Blackfoot Never Hunt a Mouse.

We Are Indians: American Indian Literature. Producer unknown. Distributor: Visual Education Centre, Filmstrip with Record, 1974 (Levels I-IV).

Graphic documentation and current on-location photography illustrate the eloquence of Indian leaders in discussing life in pre-contact times. Much time is spent relating the impact European values and culture has had on native life.

VI. PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS

Akwesasne Notes. Mohawk Nation, Via Rooseveltown, N.Y. 13683, U.S.A. (Level IV).

Notes is a comprehensive journal of political and cultural news published five times a year. The coverage focuses on the Six Nations area, but also deals extensively with many issues facing Indians in North America. Another excellent feature of Notes is its analysis of events in third-world countries with particular emphasis on those which have indigenous populations.

Indian News. Department of Indian Inuit Affairs, 400 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A OHY (Levels III-IV).

Available monthly at no charge, the official voice of the Department of Indian and Inuit Affairs attempts to provide major news articles on Native people in Canada. Curiously, the Minister of Indian and Inuit Affairs plays a major role in featured stories, and this journal can be used in many ways to analyze the role of the Department.

Indian Voice. c/o B.C. Homemakers Association, 201-423 West Broadway, Vancouver, B.C., Canada (Levels III-IV).

A monthly newspaper published by a staff of Native women, this journal devotes much of its attention to local and B.C. Indian news. Many articles on the legal and political situation of Native women are featured.

Kainai News. Box 58, Standoff, Alberta, Canada (Levels II-IV).

This paper is produced bi-monthly on the Blood

Indian Reserve and it provides in-depth coverage of events affecting Indian people in southern Alberta. Occasionally, it will run stories from other areas when aboriginal rights or other political or cultural issues are prominent.

The Native People. c/o Alberta Native Communications Society, 9311 60th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6E 0C2 (Levels II-IV).

This paper deals with news events primarily in Alberta, but it does provide more than adequate coverage of stories from across Canada and the U.S. It is published weekly and does feature interesting reports on social and cultural concerns of Indian people in North America. Also, it will run legends and historical documents which teachers can readily use.

Native Voice. c/o Native Brotherhood of B.C., 193 East Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada (Levels II-IV).

A monthly publication of the Native Brotherhood, this newspaper devotes a great deal of its coverage to stories of concern to coastal tribes in B.C. Major story items often centre on aboriginal rights with particular emphasis on the economic and political situation faced by B.C. Indian people.

Pemmican Journal. Pemmican Publications Ltd., 34 Carlton Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3C 1N9 (Levels III-IV).

A quarterly magazine devoted to issues and stories of concern to nonstatus and Metis people. It deals mainly with the Manitoba-Saskatchewan area

but it also provides articles of interest to native people from other parts of Canada.

Saskatchewan Indian. 1114 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada (Levels II-IV).

The official voice of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, this monthly magazine presents major news articles on events in Saskatchewan and often contains informative stories on national or international issues.

Tawow. c/o Department of Indian and Inuit Affairs, 400 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada (Levels II-IV).

A magazine of Indian arts published quarterly by the D.I.A. It provides interesting articles on major Indian arts and crafts events in Canada and often runs biographies of Indian artists and illustrates their work.

VII. PROFESSIONAL REFERENCES

Arbess, Saul. New Strategies in Indian Education. Victoria: Ministry of Education, Province of British Columbia, 1982.

This excellent booklet takes a serious look at the different learning styles of native Indian students. Rather than viewing these differences as liabilities, Arbess suggests practical ways for accommodating the differences, pointing out specific teaching and classroom organization.

Ashton-Warner, Sylvia. Teacher. New York: Bantam, 1979.

This story of one teacher's struggle to develop a relevant curriculum for Maori students in New Zealand has great relevance for teachers working with Indian students in Canada. The originator of the "key vocabulary" version of the language experience approach to reading instruction, Ashton-Warner demonstrates her technique in a warm, human narrative.

Ashworth, Mary. The Forces Which Shaped Them. Vancouver: New Star Books, 1979.

This fine book looks at the shocking treatment of minority children in B.C. schools. The first chapter provides a brief but informative overview of the history of Native education in the province.

Brooks, I.R. Native Education in Canada & the United States: A Bibliography. University of Calgary: Calgary, Alberta, 1976.

An exhaustive survey of every major publication

published through 1975 relating to native education. Because the citations are not annotated, this volume will not interest all teachers, but for those who wish to investigate the sociological, psychological, historical and pedagogical factors relating to native education in more depth, this book provides literally thousands of articles, books and studies to refer to.

Carney, R.J. "Making Indian Children Stand Erect". Alberta Teacher's Association Magazine, March, 1978.

Though primarily concerned with the situation in Alberta, this short examination of the history of federal policy regarding the education of native Indians provides an especially good insight into the operation of residential schools.

Freire, Paulo. Education: The Practice of Freedom. London: Writers & Readers Publishing Coop, 1974.

This is the most directly relevant and accessible of this great educator's writings. In this 80 page essay he concisely and clearly outlines his revolutionary approach to teaching basic literacy that changes men from "objects" to "subjects". Critical for educators working with native people, this book can best be summarized in Freire's own words: "To acquire literacy is more than to psychologically dominate reading and writing techniques. It is to dominate these techniques in terms of consciousness."

Green, Howard. "Joseph: Just Another Drunken Indian". Alberta Teachers' Association Magazine, January, 1979.

A personal account of the factors that led to the destruction of one Indian student. By the founder of the Plains Indian Cultural Survival School.

Green, Howard, Don Sawyer, editors. Plains Indian Cultural Survival School Curriculum. Vancouver, Native Education Services Associates, 1982, Level II-IV.

A ten-volume set of curriculum materials including guides and appropriate classroom materials. This curriculum has widespread applicability to secondary and adult education classrooms.

Green, Howard, Don Sawyer, editors. Native Education Services Associates Bibliography of Indian Materials, Tillicum Library, 1983 (teacher's reference book).

An annotated collection of over 350 items covering all subject areas as well as audio-visual and related resources. Teachers in junior-senior as well as adult education programs will find the bibliographies a great benefit to their curriculum needs.

Green, Howard, Don Sawyer, editors. Native Education Services Associates Activities Handbook for Indians in Multi-cultural Classrooms, Vancouver, Tillicum Library, 1983, (teacher's reference book).

The activities handbook condenses 25 exercises covering communications simulation games and other dynamic classroom activities. The book will be useful for teachers wanting to develop a strong group interaction in their respective classes.

Hawthorne, H.B., ed. A Survey of the Contemporary Indians of Canada, volume II. Indian Affairs Branch: Ottawa, 1967.

Chapters 1-5 of this volume relate directly to the education of Indian children. The conclusions made in this famous report are based on extensive research, and represents the most comprehensive inquiry into Indian education in Canada ever mounted. Though more than 15 years old, the report still contains a great deal of information - statistical, philosophical and psychological - that is invaluable for teachers wishing to gain a better sense of the special needs and backgrounds of native students.

Henley, Richard & Young, Jonathan. "Multicultural Education: Contemporary Variations on a Historical Theme". The History & Social Science Teacher, Fall, 1981.

A very good examination of the Canadian school as an institution for assimilating cultural minorities. It provides some interesting insights into the treatment of Indians as well as making recommendations for avoiding the ethnocentrism and intolerance that has typified our schools in the past.

Kleinfeld, J.S. Effective Teachers of Indian & Eskimo High School Students. College, Alaska: University of Alaska, 1972.

An excellent, practical and specific study of what makes some teachers more effective with native students than others. The author's conclusion, that those displaying "personal warmth and active demandingness" are most successful is supported by extensive statistical and anecdotal data and is fully expanded in the text.

Klesner, Margaret. Language Arts for Native Indian Students. Victoria: Province of British Columbia, Ministry of Education, 1981.

Though written primarily for elementary school teachers, this handbook has invaluable perspectives on language acquisition and Native cultural factors. It also has many excellent suggestions for approaches to reading instruction that teachers of adults will find relevant and helpful.

Lane, Robert. "Canadian Indians". The Canadian Psychologist, October, 1972.

This article begins by acknowledging that Indian education programs have consistently failed and suggests that radical rethinking is required. The author touches on the diversity of Canadian Indian cultural traditions and challenges educators to look at what is wrong with their schools rather than with Indians.

McDiarmid, G. Teaching Prejudice. Toronto: Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 1971.

This is the report of an extensive study of stereotyping in Canadian textbooks. The book reveals numerous specific examples of prejudiced texts and helps the reader become more sensitive to the types and effects of stereotyping in textbooks. It deals extensively with the portrayal of Native people.

McLeod, Keith. "Schooling for Diversity: Ethnic Relations, Cultural Pluralism, and Education". TESL Talk, 1981.

This is an excellent examination of Canadian multicultural society, separating fact from myth. Besides providing an historical overview, the article suggests a basis for examining school policy in terms of its ability to create positive ethnic identities and self concepts.

More, Arthur J., ed. Indian Education Projects in B.C. Schools. Vancouver: Faculty of Education, UBC, 1981.

A current compilation and brief description of all major educational programs (other than adult) in the province in both public and band-controlled schools.

Persell, Caroline Hodges. Education & Inequality. New York: The Free Press, 1977.

A very readable critique of the purposes and effects of our competitive, stratified educational system. The book looks at such factors as tracking, teacher expectations, educational structure & I.Q. tests as the means of replicating social stratification in schools.

Purkey, William W. Self-Concept & School Achievement. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1970.

A brief, readable examination of the close relationship between a student's perception of himself as a learner and his actual school performance. Besides providing a solid theoretical base, the book also gives some specific suggestions to teachers on how to enhance their students' self-concept.

Sawyer, Don. "Our Schools Have Treated Indian Students Shamefully". B.C. Teacher, November-December, 1976.

This article attempts to analyze how schools have failed Indian students and suggests that schools must quit "blaming the victims" and examine the special needs of Indian students if they are to retain the trust of Indian people and build in success for native students.

Wyatt, Jane. "Self-Determination Through Education: A Canadian Indian Example". Phi Delta Kappa, January, 1977.

Written by a Simon Fraser University professor involved in training teachers for the Mount Currie Community School, this is an article about how the people of Mount Currie created an alternative to the existing white-controlled school system and developed an effective synthesis of traditional and contemporary elements.

REFERENCE MATERIALS FOR SPECIAL GROUPS (see also: Hoover, Alan. A Selection of Publications on the Indians of B.C. Victoria: Provincial Museum, 1982).

Barbeau, Marius. The Downfall of Temlahan (Tsimshian). Edmonton: Hurtig, 1973.

Boas, Franz. The Social Organization & Secret Societies of the Kwakiutl Indians. New York: Johnson Reprint Corp., 1970 (reprint of 1895 U.S. National Museum report).

Drucker, Phillip. The Northern & Central Nootkan Tribes. Washington: Bureau of American Ethnology, 1951.

Hill-Tout, Charles. The Salish People. Vancouver: Talonbooks, 1978 (four volumes, volumes II, III & IV pertain to the Coast Salish, volumes I & II to the Interior Salish).

Jeness, Diamond. "The Carrier Indians of the Bulkley River", Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology, #133. Anthropology Paper No. 25, pp. 469-586, 1934.

Krause, A. The Tlingit Indians. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1956. (reprint of 1885 study)

McIlwraith, T.F. The Bella Coola Indians. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1948. (two volumes)

Swanton, John R. Contributions to the Ethnology of the Haida. New York: Ams Press, 1975 (reprint of 1905 American Museum of Natural History publication)

Teit, James. The Thompson Indians. New York: Ams Press, 1975 (reprint of 1900 American Museum of Natural History publication)

_____. The Lillooet.

_____. The Shuswap.

VIII. INDEX OF PUBLISHERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

Introduction

Locating the print and audio-visual resources in this bibliography

should not pose a problem to users who are willing to put a little energy into finding particular items they wish to obtain. A good source for print materials in British Columbia without having to go directly to the publisher is Duthie's Books in Vancouver, or Raincoast Book Distributors also in Vancouver. These two sources are located in the following index. They provide people with first-rate service and a substantial discount for books used specifically for educational purposes.

Books published in the United States should be purchased through Duthie's because of their contact with various publishers in the U.S.

(A)

Alberta Native Communications Society
9311 60th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada
T6E 0C2

(B)

Bantam Books of Canada
60 St. Clair Avenue East
Suite 408
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M4T 1M5

Bellevue Motion Pictures Enterprises
1644 West 75th
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada

Book Society of Canada
4386 Sheppard Avenue, East
P.O. Box 200
Agincourt, Ontario
Canada
M1S 3B6

Bortnick Film Productions
626 Kingston Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada

British Columbia Provincial Museum
Victoria, B.C.
Canada

Burns & MacEachern Ltd.
Distributors for Obern Press
62 Railside Road
Don Mills, Ontario
Canada
M3A 1A6

(C)

Canadian Dimensions Press
801-44 Princess Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada
R3B 1K2

Canadial Film-makers Distribution Centre
406 Jarvis Street
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M4Y 2G6

Canyon Records
4143 North 16th Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85016
U.S.A.

Cinemedia Ltd.
49 Bathurst Street
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M5U 2P2

Clarke Irwin & Co. Ltd.
791 St. Clair Avenue, West
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M6C 1B8

Collier-Macmillian Canada
Ltd.
11256 Leslie Street
Don Mills, Ontario
Canada
M3C 2K3

(D)

DEC Films
121 Avenue Road
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M5R 2G3

(Some DEC Films are
distributed by:)
IDERA
2524 Cypress
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada
V6J 3N2

Department of Indian and
Inuit Affairs
c/o Regional Information Office
P.O. Box 60061
700 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada
V7Y 1C1

Doubleday of Canada
105 Bond Street
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M5B 1Y3

Douglas & McIntyre Ltd.
1615 Venables Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada
V5L 2H1

Duthie Books Ltd.
919 Robson Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada
V6Z 1A5

(F)

Father Rene Fumoleau
1311 The Crescent
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada
V6H 1T7

(G)

General Publishing Co. Ltd.
30 Lesmill Road
Don Mills, Ontario
Canada
M3B 2T6

Gray's Publishing Ltd.
P.O. Box 2160
Sidney, B.C.
Canada
V8L 3S6

(H)

Holt, Rinehart and Winston
55 Horner Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M8Z 4X6

Hurtig Publishers
10560-105th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada
T5H 2W7

(I)

Indian Association of Alberta
11710 Kingsway Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada
T5G 0X5

Institute for the Development
of Indian Government
154 8th Street, East
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
Canada
S6V 5T2

International Telefilms Ltd.
407-1200 Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada
V6E 2X9

-OR-

47 Densley Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M6M 5A6

(J)

James Lorrimer & Co.
Publishers
35 Britain Street
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M5A 1R7

(L)

Learning Concepts Ltd.
Don Mills, Ontario
Canada

(M)

Macmillian of Canada Ltd.
70 Bond Street
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M5B 1X3

McClelland & Stewart Ltd.
25 Hollinger Road
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M4B 3G2

McIntyre Learning Resources
86 St. Regis Crescent, North
Downsview, Ontario
Canada
M3J 1Z3

Mercury Films Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta
Canada

(N)

National Film Board of Canada
B.C. Regional Office
1161 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada
V6E 3G4

(604) 666-1716

National Film Board of Canada
545 Quebec Street
Prince George, B.C.
Canada
V2L 1W6
(604)564-5657

Victoria, B.C.
Canada
V8W 1T2
(604) 388-3868

National Indian Brotherhood
102 Bank Street
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada
K1P 5N4

Native American Public
Broadcasting
Consortium
P.O. Box 83111
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501
U.S.A.

Native Communications Group
118 Arundel Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M4K 3A4

Native Education Services
Associates
1955 W. Broadway,
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada
V6J 1Z3

New Cinema Enterprises
35 Britain Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5A 3V8

New Star Books
2504 York Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada
V6K 1E8

North American Indian Films
Suite 201
117 Nepean Street
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada

(O)

Oberon Press
555 Maple Lane
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada
K1M 0N7

Ontario Educational
Communications Authority
Canada Square
2180 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M4S 2C1

(P)

Pacific Cinematheque
1616 West 3rd Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada
V6S 1K2

Paperjacks
25 Torbay Road
Markham, Ontario
Canada
M3C 2T9

Pemmican Publishers Ltd.
34 Carlton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada
R3C 1N9

Peter Martin Associates (PMA)
280 Bloor Street, West
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M5S 1W1

Pocketbooks
c/o Simon & Shuster Canada
330 Steelcase Road
Markham, Ontario
Canada
L3R 2M1

Prentice-Hall
1870 Birchmount Road
Scarborough, Ontario
Canada
M1P 2J7

Press Gang Publishers
603 Powell Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada
V6A 1H2

(R)

Raincoast Book Distributors
15 West 6th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada
V5Y 1K2

(S)

Scholastic Book Services
123 Newkirk Road
Richmond Hill, Ontario
Canada
L4C 3G5

Supply and Services,
Government of Canada
c/o Renouf Books
522 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada
V6B 1L6

(T)

Talon Books
201-1019 Cordova Street, East
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada
V6A 1M8

Theytus Books
76-A Bastion Street
Nanaimo, B.C.
Canada
V9R 3A1

Thistledown Press
668 East Place
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Canada
S7J 2Z5

(U)

Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs
440 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada
V6B 1L1

University of British
Columbia Press
2075 Wesbrook Place
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada
V6T 1W5

University of Nebraska Press
901 North 17th Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508
U.S.A.

University of Toronto Press
5201 Dufferin Street
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M3H 5T8

University of Washington
Press
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98105
U.S.A.

(V)

Van Nostrand & Reinhold Ltd.
1410 Birchmount Road
Scarborough, Ontario
Canada
M1P 2E7

Viking Films
525 Denison Street
Markham, Ontario
Canada
L3R 1B8

Visual Education Centre
115 Berkeley Street
Toronto, Ontario
Canada
M5A 2W8